

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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tion made to order

F. J. CROSS TO EUROPE.

On Receipt of Letter from London,
Directors Act.

That the situation here has been
greatly misrepresented is shown by
the letter following, received from
London yesterday by Manager F. J.
Cross of the Wireless Telegraph Co.:

London, Feb. 6, 1900.

F. J. Cross, Esq., Honolulu, H. I.
Having seen in the papers that the
plague is very bad in Hawaii, we com-
municated with Mr. Cyril Hopkins, the
Hawaiian Consul, on the matter and
he reported that from the last accounts
he had received, though not very re-
cent, it would appear that the situation
was improving. I then cabled you the
following on the 25th day of January:
"Afraid to send assistants until plague
better." However anxious we may be
to set to work on the installation, we
feel that we cannot possibly send out
our young electrical assistants unless
and until there is some abatement of
the plague. It would never do to ex-
pect them to risk their lives, and I
feel sure that upon reflection you will
agree with me that this is the only
reasonable course to adopt—of course,
disappointing to you.

MACONI WIRELESS TEL. CO.

On the strength of the letter a meet-
ing of the company's directors was
held and it was determined to send
Mr. Cross to London to explain the sit-
uation and conditions existing and to
get the apparatus, if not the experts.
Having the interests of the venture at
heart, Mr. Cross is going to leave here
much against his will to make the fly-
ing trip across two oceans and a con-
tinent. He will try to get away by the
China, due March 26th.

People in Quarantine.

Nineteen people, mostly all school
teachers, went into quarantine at the
home of H. S. Townsend in Manoa
Wednesday evening. Dr. Davis made
the first examination of the people
then. Mr. Townsend and his family
have moved to Waikiki, where they
will remain until the requisite fifteen
days' quarantine has been completed.

CABINET MEETING

Favorable Outlook for
Hawaiian Bill.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSIONS

A Special Appropriation Act--Bishop
Estate Proposition Accepted.
Matters of Detail.

(From Thursday's Daily).

The Cabinet met yesterday morning.
There were present President Dole and
Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Damon
and Cooper. The minutes of February
26th were read and approved.

Letters from Mr. Hartwell to the
President and Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs were read. The letter to Mr.
Mott-Smith contained a note from
Secretary of State Hay concerning the
granting of quasi-public franchises and
advising that such had not better be
granted pending action in Congress.
The Territorial Bill was being dis-
cussed, and, in writing to President
Dole, Mr. Hartwell said: "It looks as
if the Hawaiian Bill will be passed
within a fortnight." W. O. Smith has
been in conference with Surgeon Gen-
eral Wyman in relation to the plague
situation; more serum will be sent at
once to Honolulu.

Mr. Dole read a resolution from the
Board of Health under date of Febru-
ary 24th in regard to suspending the
introduction of foodstuffs from Asiatic
ports so long as plague lasts in said
ports. It was voted that the recom-
mendation of the Board of Health be
adopted and such action taken as may
be necessary to carry out the resolu-
tion.

It was also voted that upon the
resolution of the Minister of Foreign
Affairs the Minister of Finance be au-
thorized to pay the following amount:
\$690, the further excess of the amount
required for the "Support of Military
Pay Rolls" for the month of February,
over the pro rata amount of the ap-
propriation.

Upon motion it was voted that the
Executive Council recommend to the
Minister of the Interior that the ap-
plication of Mr. H. Juen, dated Feb.
28th, to locate his saloon, under his
former retail spirit license, at the cor-
ner of South and Queen streets, be re-
fused.

In the matter of the communication
from Mr. F. S. Dodge, land agent of
the Bishop Estate, dated February
24th, in regard to the widening of the
Palama section of King street, it was
voted that the proposition that the
Bishop Estate will grant the land
needed for such widening, from var-
ious premises owned by it, on condi-
tion that the Government will con-
struct a fence along the new line of
the street, build and curb sidewalks
and settle claims that may be made by
the tenants of the Estate, be accepted.

Mr. Damon made the following
statement: "I have prepared a rough
outline or estimate of requirements as
far as my Department goes, and re-
quest estimates from the other Depart-
ments for a special Appropriation Bill,
to be passed by the Council of State
and sent to President McKinley for his
approval, for moneys that will be need-
ed in excess of the present appropria-
tion bill, or for such special objects
as may be absolutely necessary to be
called for during the coming period,
before Congress shall have passed our
act or our own Legislature could ac-
tually be under the circumstances; whether
the bill receives the approval of President
McKinley or not, I think we should put
ourselves on record as to having tried
to do something to relieve the situa-
tion."

After consideration it was voted
that the application of the American
Sugar Co., Ltd., for an amendment to
its charter inserting the words "to bor-
row money and to issue evidences of
indebtedness therefor; to mortgage all
or any part of its property and to is-
sue bonds and to secure the same by a
deed of trust," be granted.

February Stock Report.

During the month the following sales
have been made: Fifty-five shares
American Sugar Co., at from \$50 to
\$95 per share; 1,008 Ewa at \$24.50 to
\$25; 58 Hawaiian Sugar, \$220 to \$225;
255 Honokaa, \$28 to \$29; 10 Kahuku,
\$140; 110 Kihel, assessable, \$8 to \$10-
25; 196 Kihel, paid up, \$30 to \$32.50;
300 McBryde, assessable, \$4. 263 Oahu
Sugar Co., \$260 to \$185; 655 Ooka, a,
\$16; 317 Olaa, assessable, 50 cents to
\$2; 410 Olaa, paid up, \$13 to \$14; 77
Pioneer Mill, \$202.50 to \$225. 650 Wai-
alua Agricultural Co., assessable, \$65
to \$80; 235 Waialua Agricultural Co.,
paid up, \$107.50 to \$115; 11 Wilder S.
S. Co., \$112.50 to \$113; 11 Inter-Island
S. N. Co., \$150; 10 Oahu R. & L. Co.,
\$175; 12,000 Hawaiian Government 6
per cent bonds, \$110; 100 Hawaiian G.
P. S. 4 1/2 per cent, \$92.50; 3,000 Ewa
Plan. 6 per cent, \$102.50, 500 O. R. &
L. Co. 6 per cent, \$105.

It was announced on February 9th
that Corbett and Jeffries, have been
matched to box twenty-five rounds. In
the latter part of April they will go
into training on the Pacific coast by
the first of March. Sam Austin will
be referee.

TIDE OF BATTLE TURNS AGAINST THE BURGHERS

Lord Roberts Has Gen. Cronje On
The Run.

POSSIBILITY THAT THE BOERS
HAVE BEEN SURROUNDED

Gen. Buller Meets Slight Resistance In Crossing
The Tugela—Case of Consul
Macrum.

The news from South Africa is one
of general British success. Buller has
again crossed the Tugela, meeting un-
expectedly slight resistance and break-
ing the Boer line of fortified defence.
The bulk of General Joubert's forces
has gone to assist Cronje in resisting
Lord Roberts who, it is said, has the re-
treating burghers almost surrounded.
At last the tide has turned.

CROSSES THE TUGELA.

Buller Meets Slight Resistance From
Weakened Boer Lines.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The "Morning
Leader" says:

"The crossing of the Tugela river was
scarcely opposed, but that is not to
say fierce resistance may not be look-
ed for before the onerous work is
negotiated."

"A high authority agreed yesterday
with the opinion expressed in these col-
umns that two-thirds or three-fourths
of General Buller's force will be avail-
able for active operations any time
within a week."

"We cannot see how an advance
through North Natal can be made be-
fore Charleston and Van Reenan's
Pass are secured. As for the question
of General Buller's invading the Trans-
vaal, a practical difficulty exists. Our
information is that his transport is ut-
terly insufficient unless the Boers
oblige him by fighting along the rail-
way."

"We look for one fight about Pieters-
station and then the departure of the
commandos of Free Staters for
Drakensburg and the Transvaalers for
Mafaba."

"Nothing is doing in North Cape
Colony, and the greater part of the
Boers apparently have retired to fight
in their own State."

"Expectation sits in the seat to know
the result of the chase after General
Cronje."

Queen Has Good News.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Queen, prior
to leaving Osborne House this morning
on her return to Windsor, inspected the
Fourth Battalion of the Lincolnshire
militia. Her Majesty announced with
a gratified smile that goods news had
been received this morning from the
seat of war.

Another account says the Queen
specified that the good news was from
Ladysmith.

War Office Conservatism.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The War Office
declares it is unable to substantiate the
reports of the relief of Ladysmith.
But this does not prevent the public
from believing the Queen has again
restored the authorities at Pall Mall
and preferred to communicate the glad
news direct to the public through the
Mayor of Windsor, just as yesterday
she dramatically announced, through
Lord William Cecil, commander of a
militia corps, the tidings of General
Buller's success above the War Of-
fice was able to relieve the impatient
anxiety of the British nation.

Nevertheless, as the Queen's words
are not actually quoted in today's an-
nouncement, official confirmation is
long awaited, and especially as Buller's
dispatch of yesterday is very gen-
erally regarded as foreshadowing a
junction of his and General White's
forces some time today. Public inter-
est, expectation and anxiety there-
fore sway unceasingly and impatiently
between Ladysmith and Bloemfontein.

Practical relief of the former place
is regarded, as due more to Lord Rob-
ert's brilliant strategy in drawing off
the Boers than to Buller's numerous suc-
cesses, and news of the result of the
battle between Kitchener and Cronje
re-enforced by a force thus drawn off
from Ladysmith is expected to almost
synchronize with the announcement
that General Buller has reached his ob-
jective. Accomplishment of the latter
event however is regarded with great
confidence than is the ability of
Kitchener to thoroughly crush
Cronje for the Boer General has proved
himself too clever and determined to be
driven through the British lines that Lord
Roberts quickly occupied Bloemfontein
there are many fears expressed that
Cronje might still preserve the effec-
tiveness of his mobile force.

The War Office this evening an-
nounced that it had no news from the
sources. There is yet nothing to throw
light on the main issue. Regarding

military conditions, the military critics
in the afternoon papers express the
keenest satisfaction at the phase of the
news, drawing attention to the fact
that whether or not Roberts succeeds
campaign as revealed by the latest in-
formation a decisive defeat he has
forced the Boers to release their grip
on Ladysmith, Kimberley, Zululand
and Lozer Natal, though admitting
that the siege of Mafeking may be
made more severe by the arrival of a
portion of the Boer force driven off
from Kimberley, endeavoring to avenge
itself on Colonel Baden-Powell.

An Arundel dispatch dated Tuesday
shows that the Boers in force made a
determined attempt to invest Arundel,
but were baffled by the smart maneu-
vering of the British mounted troops.
Cecil Rhodes is expected to arrive in
Cape Town February 24. Further de-
tails of the attack by Colonel Plumer's
force on the Boer positions, defended
by a 12-november, near Crocodile Pools,
not far from Gaborones, show that the
British were struggling up the hill in
the dark, through barbed wire, they
alarmed the Boer watch dogs, who
gave the alarm. The Boers opened fire
and the British charged, but the Boers
expelled the British, doing much
damage, and the British retreated.

The Pursuit of Cronje.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—With 40,000 Brit-
ish troops in hot pursuit of Cronje, or
already surrounding him, Lord Rob-
erts' campaign in the Free State has
thus early reached a critical point, and
England is waiting the issue with
marked impatience.

Up to 2 o'clock this morning the
War Office had issued no bulletin con-
cerning the momentous operations be-
tween Kimberley and Bloemfontein
other than an unimportant one, show-
ing that the commander in chief's
headquarters has been established at
Paardeberg, thirty miles east of Ja-
cobsdal, close to the main road to the
Free State capital, from which it is
forty miles distant. Nor had any dis-
patches come through to the newspa-
pers from the scene of war. Lord
Kitchener, who is in command of the
pursuing army, has with him all of
French's cavalry, the Sixth, Seventh
and Ninth Divisions, and MacDonald's
Highland brigade.

Cronje has probably with him, be-
sides his original force of 10,000, 8,000
invaders of Cape Colony, some of
whom were in the command that
fought Clements at Colesberg, while
others were at Stormberg. According
to some authorities, the Free Staters,
who are moving from Colesberg and
Ladysmith, will add 10,000 more to
Cronje's ranks, if indeed they are able
to join him.

Under the circumstances it is a great
mistake to imagine that the Boer re-
sistance has collapsed. If foreign ex-
perts with the Boers are listened to,
and Cronje succeeds in making his es-
cape, Bloemfontein will be evacuated
and battle will be offered the British
army in the hills before Windburg.

In Natal General Buller's troops are
still pressing forward. General Hart's
brigade yesterday took possession of
Colesberg, and at last reports was cross-
ing the Tugela at that point. This ad-
vance guards is fourteen miles by road
from Ladysmith.

Apparently the remainder of the ar-
my of relief will soon be across the
river. The Boers have thus far not
shown themselves in any strength, and
the invasion of the Free State by Rob-
erts has evidently drawn away a large
number of men. The chances of the
early relief of Ladysmith seem to be
good, but burghers have shown slimness on many previous
occasions, and may be in strong posi-
tion a few miles north of the river.
Some more sanguine observers say,
however, that it would not be surpris-
ing if they removed their guns and
abandoned the siege and fell back to
the northern border of Natal. As far
as dealing another blow at British
forces, the capture of Ladysmith
would not be of great material benefit
to the Boers.

How Kimberley Was Relieved.

MODDER RIVER, Feb. 19.—Al-
though the rapid march of General
Buller's division was marked by a
number of conflicts the entry to Kim-
berley was unopposed. When the Brit-
ish were still eight miles off the signal
corps intercepted a heliograph mes-
sage from the beleaguered garrison
Modder river, saying:

"The Boers are shelling the town."
The advance column replied "This

(Continued on Page 6)

CLERK LEVY A SUSPECT

Hawaiian Hotel Man in
A Bad Way.

TAKEN TO THE PEST HOUSE

Dr. Wood Says He May Have Pneu-
monia But There are Unac-
countable Symptoms.

H. M. Levy, the day clerk at the
Hawaiian Hotel, was removed to
the pest house at 1 o'clock this
morning. The young man has
been seriously ill for two days but
not until last evening was the case
thought to be suspicious.

Drs. Wood and Hoffmann to-
gether with Dr. Galbraith were in
consultation at the latter's office
when seen after midnight. The
following statement was made by
Dr. Wood:

"The patient has had high tem-
perature. I believe it was as high
as 105. He has been sick two
days. He is suffering with pneu-
monia. I am not willing to say
yet that it is plague. From an
examination made of the sputum
by Dr. Hoffmann it appears that
there is something in it that can-
not be explained. The pneumonia
bacillus and that of the plague
greatly resemble each other.
There are no glandular swellings.
The sick man has always occupied
a room in a cottage detached from
the hotel. Since his sickness
every precaution has been taken.
He has been attended by Dr. Gal-
braith. Yesterday he was attend-
ed by a nurse. Mr. Levy will be
removed to the pest house im-
mediately and given injections of
the serum. I think he must have
contracted his disease by inhala-
tion. There does not appear to
be any necessity of a quarantine
of the hotel premises as the sick
man has always slept in the cot-
tage. This will be tightly closed
and thoroughly fumigated."

H. M. Levy is a son of Rabbi
Levy of San Francisco.

At 2 a. m. Dr. Hoffmann, in an-
swer to a telephonic inquiry, said
that the case of Mr. Levy is "very
suspicious."

There was another very sus-
picious case yesterday, that of
Yong Look who was removed
early in the day to the pest house
from Ah Sam's place at Hopkins'
switch on the Waikiki road. The
man was 60 years old and was
unconscious when removed. His
temperature was 104 and swell-
ings were evident in the right and
left femoral regions. The China
man was freed from the Kalihi de-
tention camp last Friday and ap-
peared at Ah Sam's store Satur-
day morning. Last night the pa-
tient's temperature went down a
little, rose again and again went
down. He was in a critical condi-
tion at an early hour this morn-
ing and though not officially pro-
nounced a plague patient has de-
cidedly suspicious symptoms. The
house from which he was taken
is in quarantine and the inmates
have all been removed to Kalihi.

Yesterday's Board Meeting

At the usual hour yesterday after-
noon the Board of Health met in the
Judiciary building and after the read-
ing of the minutes of the previous meet-
ing proceeded to discuss the suspected
case of Yong Look, the disposition of
the lodging house and adjoining build-
ings where Kee Mung died on Tues-
day and other matters of importance.
The members of the Board present
were President Wood, Dr. Day, Dr.
Emerson and Messrs. Lowrey, Smith
and Hatch.

Dr. Wood commenced business by
reading a communication from the Ha-

waiian Carriage Manufacturing Co., ap-
plying for permission to erect a build-
ing on Queen street, makai of the Ju-
diciary building. The company ex-
pressed its willingness to comply with
any necessary regulations which the
Board might institute. Dr. Wood stat-
ed that where the carriage company de-
sired to build was right on the site of
the house where the German lived,
which was burned on suspicion of the
cause of his death possibly being
plague. This death occurred before it
was known that bubonic plague existed
in Honolulu; the case was suspicious
and when afterwards the Board ordered
infected buildings burned, the house
formerly occupied by the suspect was
burned also, as a precaution. The rep-
resentative of the Hawaiian Carriage
Manufacturing Co., who was present at
the meeting, here addressed the Board
saying that the case spoken of had only
been one of suspicion and that he stood
ready to take all and any precautions
in the erection of the proposed build-
ing, which the Board saw fit.

Mr. Hatch: "I move that the applica-
tion be placed on file for the investiga-
tion and consideration of the Board at
some future time." This motion was
carried. The carriage company's agent
expressed the hope that the Board
would come to some decision in the
matter very soon and then withdrew.

Very Suspicious Case.

Dr. Wood: "A very suspicious case
of sickness was reported to me this
morning; it has not yet been pronoun-
ced plague; there is still some question
about it; yet the indications are such
that we are prepared to expect it to
develop into another case of plague.
Dr. McGrew was called to Ah Sam's
store at the Hopkins' switch, Waikiki
road, about 8 or 9 o'clock this morning
and found there a Chinaman, Yong
Look by name, about 60 years of age,
who was in a very serious condition.
He had a temperature of 104 and was
completely out of his head."

"The patient was immediately re-
moved to the pest house; he was in an
unconscious condition when he arrived
there. There was a large swelling in
the right femoral region and a smaller
swelling in the left femoral glands.
Altogether the general conditions were
very suspicious. The house from
which Yong Look was removed has
been placed in quarantine and the in-
mates removed to the Kalihi detention
camp."

Infected District Quarantined.

Mr. Hatch said he would like the
views of the Board on the question of
quarantining the rest of the block in
which the Kee Mung case had been
discovered. Dr. Wood said it might be
well to get the inhabitants of this
block away before any of them were
taken sick. "They are of all national-
ities, I believe, and if we do not secure
them now, we will have considerable
difficulty in doing so later on. There
is plenty of room for them at the Ka-
lihi detention camp, and as long as
there is no quarantine of the block the
people will quietly decamp. That has
been our previous experience in such
cases."

"The people who lived in the house
next to where Mary Kaahue died were
removed and placed in quarantine not
because I believed there was any dan-
ger from them, but more for their own
safety. They are perfectly satisfied
where they are now, and are willing
to remain in quarantine until removed."

It was then decided that the whole
of that district bounded by Queen
street, Richards street, the new coral
road on the makai side of the block,
and the lane running from Queen
street through the block to the new
coral road, be immediately placed in
quarantine, and that the inhabitants be
taken away as soon as possible to the
Kalihi detention camp.

Applications to the Board.

Dr. Wood read an application from
a Japanese doctor, T. Ota, for license
to practice medicine and surgery in
these islands. Dr. Ota is a graduate
of the Fifth High School of Japan. The
recommendation was signed by Geo. F.
Andrews chairman of the Board of Ex-
aminers. The matter was referred to
the Minister of the Interior with the
usual recommendation.

An application from Paul K. Isen-
berg for permission to ship mules to
Kauai was then read by the President.
Considerable discussion on freight
and passenger matters took place on
the reading of this application. It was
the opinion of some of the members
that cabin passengers should be allowed
to travel between the islands and that
people should be permitted to
travel on Oahu; also that many of the
restrictions on the shipping of goods
ought to be raised. It was the opinion
of others that the residents of the va-
rious districts in Honolulu should be
heard from before any modifying of
the existing quarantine regulations be
brought about. It was Dr. Wood's
idea that the scattering nature of re-
cent plague cases was rather against
any extension of privileges in the trav-
eling line.

Dr. Emerson framed the following
resolution and laid it on the table for
the Board to consider at some future
time:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of
the Board the continual cropping up
of cases of plague in Honolulu seems
largely attributable to the presence of
infected food in Asiatic foodstuffs, and
from the extreme difficulty of satisfac-
tory and thorough disinfecting and
studding such foodstuffs as to plague
germs, and that this Board deems it
important upon it to express its sense
of the vital importance of destroying
such Oriental food products as lie un-
der strong suspicion of contamination,
to wit the articles included in Sched-
ule C, mentioned in the report of the
Committee on Foodstuffs, of Febru-
ary 23d."

ONE DEATH YESTERDAY

Another Victim Near U. S. Coal-Shed.

A DANGEROUS DISTRICT

Board Meets and Discusses Case-- No Quarrel of Physicians-- Action in the Field.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

DEATH FROM PLAGUE.

Kee Mung, Chinaman, visited by Dr. McGrew at 10 p. m. on Tuesday in Yueng Chong's lodging-house, near Richards street, back of the coal-sheds, died 2 a. m. yesterday. Post-mortem examination revealed plague to be the cause of death. Kee Mung is the fifty-sixth victim of the disease.

No other cases.

No suspicious cases.

Another victim was added to the list of plague cases at an early hour yesterday morning. A Chinaman by the name of Kee Mung, who was reported as very sick at 10 o'clock Tuesday night, died about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning in the Yueng Chong lodging-house, off Richards street, in the vicinity of the place where the Chinese-Hawaiian girl, Mary Kaahue, recently died of the plague. The man is reported to have worked at one of the fish stalls in the fishmarket; several others who also work at the market were living in the lodging-house where the Chinaman died. Officer Fox has already secured the majority of the Chinese, Japanese and Hawaiians who resided in the house, as well as those living in a two-story building immediately behind it. There are now upwards of a hundred of the refugees being sheltered at Kaili detention camp, where they were taken yesterday morning. Later in the day Officer Fox secured six more who had stayed on the quarantined premises, who were also quickly sent to the camp.

In regard to the movements of the Chinaman before his death, one story has it that the fellow ran away from the place when Mary Kaahue died before her house was burned. He went to Kaili to live and, on becoming sick Tuesday night, returned to the lodging-house. Dr. McGrew was summoned at 10 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday.

Immediately on the death of Kee Mung people began leaving the place and the building in the rear of it. Clothes and trunks were afterwards found in the sewer pipes outside. Those who managed to evade the round-up are being tracked by detectives, and in all probability will very soon be in quarantine.

Mr. Eccles, inspector in the Kakaako district, James Campbell, inspector, and Arthur Wilder were hard at work nearly all day yesterday, and have managed to trace the movements of Kee Mung to a house in a rice field at Kaili, near Luther Wilcox's place. Thirty people in the house were captured and forthwith sent into quarantine. Mr. Eccles is the inspector for the district in Kakaako from which Kee Mung came originally. He went from there to Kaili and from Kaili to the lodging-house above described, where he died.

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETS.

Discusses Latest Case of Plague-- Other Important Matters.

The Board of Health met in the Judiciary building yesterday afternoon at the usual time. All of the members were present, and after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting the latest case of plague in Honolulu, that of Kee Mung, was thoroughly gone into and generally discussed. Dr. Wood furnished the Board with all available information in regard to the matter. He said:

"This morning it was reported to me that a Chinaman, Kee Mung, was dead in a lodging-house back of the U. S. Government coal-sheds, near Richards street, very near the place where the Chinese-Hawaiian girl, Mary Kaahue, died of the plague only a little while ago. The body was immediately removed to the morgue, where Dr. Hoffmann held a post-mortem examination. The symptoms were of the same general character as those of the preceding case, that of Ah Sing. There were no femoral buboes, the worst point of infection being in the mouth; so that it is evident the infection was taken through the mouth, very probably with infected food.

"The lymphatic glands nearest the point of infection always indicate the place of infection most. The glands in the neck were very much affected. We tried to trace the infection to the abdominal glands and found that several of the glands back of the stomach were very much enlarged. Sides were prepared from these glands and we discovered that bacilli had indeed reached those parts. I think that we have struck a center of infection in the place where Kee Mung died.

"It has been reported to me that Ah Hung, one of the Hui-stables who had slept in that building too. There were a great number of Chinese, Japanese and Hawaiians living in the two-story house right back of the house where Kee Mung died. The report is that Kee Mung had a room in the place where he was found, but that a little while ago he had obtained a permit from the Citizens' Sanitary Committee to move to Kaili, and that on Tuesday night he was brought back to

his room, sick. The sub-inspector says, however, that this is not true, as he had visited the house regularly and had never seen Kee Mung. We have placed the matter in the hands of Messrs. Thurston and Carter and they are hunting for the facts of the case.

No Quarrel of Physicians.

Dr. Wood here referred to an article which appeared in an evening paper the other day about the man who died of typhoid fever at Kaili. He said: "On Monday the Star published one case of plague at Kaili. Now the reporter made up that case. There was no such report on our bulletin board. Dr. Howard, Dr. Herbert and I myself all thought the Kaili case plague until after the post-mortem which showed typhoid fever. The Star reporter to make good his story of the previous day immediately reported a difference of opinion when we were all agreed it was not plague. Neither Dr. Hoffmann, Dr. Howard nor myself was interviewed."

Returning to the Kee Mung case, Dr. Wood said that everybody whom it was possible to secure had been taken from the lodging house, where the Chinaman died, and from the house in the rear of it, to Kaili detention camp. The doctor then read the following communication from Hilo:

A Letter From Hilo.

Hilo, Hawaii, H. I., Feb. 24th, 1900.

The Board of Health, Honolulu.

Gentlemen: Your agents in Hilo have decided that it would be advantageous for Hilo to have a properly equipped quarantine station, which could at the same time be utilized as a detention camp, should plague spread in this town, appointed a committee of three, Mr. C. C. Kennedy, Mr. L. A. Andrews and Dr. Grace, to report on the matter.

The committee decided that before proceeding further it would be well to refer the suggestion to your honorable body with a view to seeing what funds could be obtained. The committee is of opinion that permanent accommodation for about 150 persons should be provided, together with a disinfecting plant.

With regard to site, after due reflection, it was decided that Cocoonut Island is the only suitable spot available. This would give ample room for quarters for 150 persons and would at the same time furnish space for temporary buildings for a largely increased number should necessity arise, to use the place as a detention camp.

We are, sirs,

Yours, etc.,

C. C. KENNEDY,
JOHN GRACE,
L. A. ANDREWS.

Dr. Wood: "When I was in Hilo I spoke of the advisability of a disinfecting plant for that place. It is not right that in a time of epidemic like the present, Honolulu should be the only port where there are no provisions for the disinfecting of freight and the handling of quarantined persons. Of course if the United States Government is going to take over the management of quarantine matters at the island ports, it is impossible for us to take any definite action in the matter."

Dr. Emerson: "There should certainly be another port in the islands where all foreign vessels could be received and supplies distributed from that port, without depending solely on Honolulu. In a time like the present the want of such a place is gravely felt throughout the islands."

The Board finally decided that the matter of establishing a quarantine station at Hilo be referred to the Executive with a favorable recommendation from the Board.

Dr. Wood: "There is no other particular business before the Board today, so I think the best thing we can do is to visit the premises where Kee Mung died. I may say that we may have to consider more than the mere building where the death from plague occurred. That whole area in and around the lodging-house is decidedly insanitary and dangerous, and there have been several cases taken from the locality. The wisest and most precautionary measures may be to wipe out the dangerous spot."

The Board in the Field.

The members of the Board continued their meeting in the field, first visiting the premises back of the coal sheds near Richards street where the Chinaman Kee Mung died early Wednesday morning. The Board led by President Wood went thoroughly through the premises and picked their way in and out all over the surrounding houses and grounds, as well. No action was taken yesterday in the matter of what disposition should be made of the lodging house or the locality, the Board however acquainted themselves with the conditions and will decide the fate of the place at this afternoon's meeting. This neighborhood is certainly one of the most objectionable and insanitary in the city. At the entrance to the yard in front of one of the long, low lodging houses one has to walk on a plank over a half open cesspool, to gain admission.

The members of the Board after inspecting this offensive locality drove to the Pantheon block, No. 19, and went once more carefully over the grounds, coming to several important decisions in regard to matters there. It was decided that after the erection of a rat proof fence between the Mills Institute and the rest of the block, that place be allowed to open. The three minka stores in the McLean block on Nuuanu street, Savagusa, dry goods; Y. Masing, dressmaker, and Wo On, tailor, will be allowed to open for business.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor had not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

LA BOB WILCOX

The Italian Once More In Type.

Tells Washington About His Great Career--Celso Caesar Moreno Chimes In "Fearlessly."

The Washington Bee, an organ of the negroes of the capital, has the added distinction of being the newspaper representative of Celso Caesar Moreno and "Bob" Wilcox. A recent number of the paper covers half its first page with a picture of Wilcox in his Italian uniform, labeled "Robert W. Wilcox, the First Governor of Hawaii." The Bee prints, on another page, a modest autobiography of the visiting statesman, from which these extracts and abstracts are taken.

Mr. Wilcox tells where he was born and reared; how he was sent by the King to Italy to learn the way to organize an army in Hawaii; how he became a sub-lieutenant of artillery and was finally recalled by the missionary Cabinet of Hawaii; and then he relates the following circumstances:

"In 1887, while he was in Italy he married an Italian lady of nobility, no less than a cousin of Prince Ferdinand of Stigliano of Naples, who is now the son-in-law of Mrs. J. W. Mackay of Nevada; her name is Baronessa Gina Sobrero. They both went to Hawaii, and they both suffered persecution from the 'missionary party.' So they both left Hawaii and resided at San Francisco, California. There his wife gave birth to a daughter, whom they named Victoria Colonna, and they all lived there over a year. He was employed in the Spring Valley Water Works as a surveyor.

"In 1889 he went back to Honolulu, while his wife and child returned to Italy. On July 30, 1889, he revolted the 'Missionary Government' with a big following of natives, whose sole object was to put King Kalakaua in position of King again from the humiliated position of puppet king who was helpless. He succeeded in the morning with a few armed men in taking possession of the Palace and the Government building at Honolulu. But King Kalakaua failed to carry out his part; in fact, he failed to have courage, and he deserted Wilcox, and ordered his soldiers not to do anything in any way to assist Wilcox. Mr. Wilcox's men had few arms, and at 9 a. m. the 'Missionary Party' found out that the King had deserted Wilcox and he would get the support of the King's Guard, so 500 riflemen of the 'Missionary Party' turned out against the unarmed men of Wilcox, but took all day to capture him, who resisted all day with five armed men in the wooden Bungalow of the King."

After telling how he "terrorized" the Dole regime for two weeks in 1893, Wilcox rebukes the Pope for annulling his marriage with the Italian Baroness on the ground that he was not a Catholic. "It was a mistake," says the autobiographer, "because Mr. Wilcox is a strong supporter of the Catholic religion everywhere; in fact, his children are Catholic."

But here is the richest bit--the account of the "First Governor's" marriage to Theresa Cartwright:

In 1896 he married Princess Theresa Owana Kaohela, a descendant of the Great House of Keona, the father of Kamehameha the Great. By the Italian Baroness he had only a daughter who died in Italy. By the Hawaiian Princess he has two children living, one is Prince Roberto Keona and the other Princess Virginia Kaihikapumahana."

In conclusion, the distinguished Wilcox says he is "the recognized leader of the native Hawaiians and will no doubt be the Governor of Hawaii."

Moreno Gets In.

The Bee also prints this communication from Celso Caesar Moreno, who writes at long range in his "customary fearless manner":

"I never had any sympathy for the missionary fathers and sons in Hawaii because in silence I have intuitively on the spot observed them in their nefarious work of plundering, oppressing and demoralizing the Godlike native Hawaiians, but always thought that they had some men of brains among them today, like Saint Thomas, that I have heard and touched and seen the emissaries of the missionary ring sent to Washington to defend their now lost cause. I think that the missionary power in Hawaii derived its force and blunders and blind credulity of the ultra timid Hawaiian kings and queens, especially Liliuokalani, who blundered more than all her predecessors. Thus she has ruined Hawaii, the Hawaiians, her brother Kalakaua, and finally herself, and forever with the burlesque assistance of her well-paid hangers, little Palmer."

"The missionaries in Hawaii have been, and are at present, at the bottom of all troubles, but will cease to be so in the future, for the provisions of the now amended Hawaiian Bill in the House of Representatives have broken the backbone of the missionary ring and will protect the harmless Hawaiian lamb from the rapacity of the missionary wolf."

"The Committee on Territories of the House of Representatives is composed of able and humane men and they quickly saw that in this Hawaiian Territory Bill they had a noble work to accomplish, viz., the deliverance of the defenseless native Hawaiians from the cold, cruel and venal tyranny of the intensely greedy missionary ring composed of low men from all lands, who preach and prey on Sunday, do all kinds of tricks and trade through the week and meddle in politics all the year round. The ever lamented King Kalakaua often told me these last words. My answer to the King was in-

variably the same on all occasions: 'Or you get rid of the missionaries or the missionaries will get rid of you.' "Collectively and individually I have explained to the members of the Territories Committee of the House of Representatives the true situation of men and affairs in Hawaii, and their actions prove that they have understood me, as they have understood Mr. W. Wilcox and Lawyer Cayleiss."

"The Hawaiians, I hope, will be happy and protected under the provisions of the present, as amended, Hawaiian Territory Bill."

"The missionaries, calumnies and money have been defeated by truth and brains and the long-tormented native Hawaiians will reap the benefit of the victory."

"Hawaii for the Hawaiians, et cetera da missionaries."

MONEY IN RAT CATCHING.

Good Wages Made Killing Rats for Sanitary Committee.

The residents of Sanitary District 35, in charge of Inspector Lightfoot, being the block bounded by Beretania street, Waikiki and Kapahulu roads, so far holds the record for the number of rats disposed of. On February 20th Mr. Lightfoot reported to the committee 60 rats destroyed; February 22, 60; February 23, 156; February 24, 160; February 26, 131; February 27, 129; making a total of 835 rats, for which the committee has paid \$125.25 at the rate of 15 cents each. All of the rats are burned in Mr. Lightfoot's presence, so that there is no duplicating.

One hundred and twenty-five dollars in five days is pretty fair wages in these plaguey days.

The committee have paid for 1,048 rats up to yesterday noon. This is in addition to rats paid for by the Board of Health. Large number of rats have also been reported to the committee as killed, no payment for which has been requested. At the above rates good wages can be made by killing rats.

NATURE'S REASON FOR PAIN.

When one of Dr. Abernethy's patients remarked that it gave him great pain to lift his hand to his head, the eminent physician responded that, in such case, he was a fool for doing it. The observation was both brutal and unprofessional. The very fact that the act was painful indicated a condition calling for medical treatment; and to provide that, if he could, was the doctor's duty.

Still, one might get on in comparative comfort without lifting his hand to his head, if that were the only source of pain about him. But when a bodily operation which is absolutely indispensable to life, becomes constantly painful, the situation is vastly more serious. And that was what happened to Mrs. Emma Elwen, as related in her letter herewith printed for our information.

"In the spring of 1899," she says, "I began to feel weak and ailing. From being a strong, healthy woman, I gradually lost all my strength and energy. My appetite was poor, and all food gave me pain."

Be good enough for a moment to fix your mind on that statement. Nature has so arranged that all necessary acts or movements of the body shall be painless, if not distinctly pleasurable. Were it otherwise, we should avoid them to the extent of our power, and so produce incalculable mischief. And, above all, the act and consequences of eating were meant to be, and in health, are, one of the highest of our physical enjoyments. This lady having suffered from her food, then, signifies a statement of things unnatural and dangerous.

"I had fullness and pain at the chest," she continues, "between the shoulders and down my back. I had also a deal of pain at my side, and my heart palpitated so much that I got but little sleep or rest on account of it. My breathing was short and difficult. I was unable to do any housework, and often wished I were dead."

The words, "I wish I were dead," are often on the lips of the victims of what seems to be hopeless disease, and they are sad and chilling words to fall on the ears of those of us who love them. They make us look despairingly around for the help which is so slow to come, and too frequently never comes at all. Is there, then, no medicine which has power to save?

"I grew to be so weak," adds the writer, "that I was from time to time confined to my bed, and at other times had to lie down on the couch. I lost flesh rapidly, and was like a mere skeleton--my clothes hanging upon me. For three years I suffered in this way, no medicine that I took doing me any good."

"In February, 1892, the Rev. Mr. Knight, of Bishop Auckland, recommended me to take Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup. Acting on his advice

Strong Bones

In speaking about Scott's Emulsion for children, you should not forget that it contains *lime* and *soda*, just what the child must have to form strong bones and good teeth. It's this forming time you want to look after.

Growing bodies must have an easily digested fat. Just think how much of it there is in milk, as cream.

Scott's Emulsion

is even more easily digested than cream. It's surprising how children thrive when given it. Don't keep the children living on the edge of sickness all the time. Make them strong and rugged, plump and hearty. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will do this for them.

At all druggists; spec. and gen. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

I procured a bottle from the Co-operative Stores at Bishop Auckland, and after taking it I began to improve. My appetite returned, and food agreed with me, and I felt easier than I had done for years. The pain at my heart was less severe, and I gained strength every day.

"Seeing this, I continued to use this remedy, and gradually I recovered my health, gaining three stone weight. Since that time I have kept in good health. My husband was also benefited by the use of Mother Siegel's Syrup when suffering from indigestion. You are at liberty to publish this statement as you like. (Signed) (Mrs.) Emma Elwen, Primrose Hill, Newfield, Willingdon, near Durham, October 30th, 1896."

If Mrs. Elwen were the only woman in the district wherein she lives who had suffered in this manner, the fact should excite the interest of the intelligent reader, but there are multitudes of others all over the land, all over the world. Her ailment was not heart disease, it was not any form of consumption, it was not rheumatism. It was dyspepsia--the disease that counterfeits most others and has many of their most painful symptoms. It is idle to say that dyspepsia might be prevented, for we are not yet wise and careful enough to prevent it. Some day we may be. At present, however, it is inspiring to know that Mother Siegel's Syrup cures it even in its worst stages. Still, it is better to cure it when it first appears. Watch yourself, and use the Syrup on the day your food and you do not agree.

THE QUINTETTE CLUB.

Successful in San Francisco Under Wm. Ellis Sumner.

The Hawaiian Quintette Club, composed of Thos. Silva, East Kahulu, W. H. Sea, July Parker and Thos. Hennessey, is in San Francisco on its way home from Omaha, under the management of Wm. Ellis Sumner. A letter received here by the last mail has the following to say of the club and its success:

The boys are doing well in San Francisco at swell receptions and dinners, and are the hit of the show at the Grand Opera House in the spectacular extravaganza "Aladdin." I took in the show last Sunday night and standing-room was at a premium. The boys came on at about 11 o'clock; they were received with much applause. One could hear people humming the old familiar island airs all over the house as the boys sang them, testifying to the fact that many friends from Hawaii were well represented in the large audience. "Na Like No a Like" created a furor; "Ahi Wela" stirred up the orchestra; "One, Two, Three, Four," stormed the galleries, and "Aloha Oe" won the whole house, many joining in the chorus, the boys responding again and again to the plaudits of the people. In fact, the uproar was so great and prolonged it delayed the show. This is their second week and they have not yet sung a hula, but will, probably, next week.

An Oregon jury has rendered a verdict of not guilty in the case of Sheriff Henry Walseman, charged with kidnapping.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IT IS WARRANTED TO CLEAN THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scalds, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Itch and Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scalds.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

It is a special cure for Gout and Rheumatic pain. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. The Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex. The Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s. sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England. Trade Mark--"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION--Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Clarke's" and "Blood Mixture" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World Aching Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle without which none are genuine.

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AGENTS FOR--

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
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The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
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The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
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Are You Interested in Novelties?

We Have Just Opened a Few.

OLORLESS FRY PAN--Made of cast iron, with a cover which works automatically.

DUSTLESS FLOOR BRUSH--Sweeps clean without raising any dust.

NEW DOVER EGG-BEATER--Has an extra wheel which makes it work easier and last much longer than the ordinary "Dover" and does not cost any more.

NEVER BREAK GARDEN TROWELS--This is no lie. Price is 25 cts.

Our new stock of BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES has arrived at last, all sizes and they are beautiful. Don't be alarmed about the scarcity of kerosene oil; the market will be glutted in a few days and we will see that you get enough in the mean time to use with the new stove.

OUR CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, TABLE SILVER, CUTLERY AND LAMP DEPARTMENTS are more complete than ever, and we have plenty of goods on the way.

A neat DINNER SET for \$7.50, and ENGRAVED WATER GLASSES for 50 cts. per dozen ought to encourage people to commence housekeeping.

Do you know that we have a COMPLETE REPAIR DEPARTMENT, where you can get your stove fixed, your lamps put in order, crockery mended, lawn mower overhauled, and hose repaired?

We are the SOLE AGENTS on the Hawaiian Islands for "JEWEL" STOVES for wood or coal. "STANDARD" WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES, and "GURNEY" CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.

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The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

TIDE OF BATTLE TURNS AGAINST THE BURGHERS

(Continued from Page 1)

A General French coming to the relief of Kimberley.

The garrison was incredulous and flashed the query, "What treatment are you?"

The reply satisfied the defenders of Kimberley that the anxiously awaited relief was at hand. A few hours later General French, at the head of a column, made a triumphant entry into the place, the people surrounding the troops and intermingling with them, cheering wildly, grasping the soldiers' hands, waving flags, hats and handkerchiefs and exhibiting in a hundred ways the intensity of their joy.

The inhabitants had been on short rations for some time, eating horse-flesh and living in burrows under heaps of mine refuse. Diminishing rations were served daily at 11 o'clock in the market square, under the shell fire of the enemy, whose guns opened on the square whenever the inhabitants assembled. No horse food was left.

Throughout the siege Cecil Rhodes provided the natives with work and thus kept them quiet.

The miles of convoys bearing provisions for the relief of the column and the town slowly winding its way across the plain in the direction of Kimberley was the gladdest sight which greeted the eyes of the besieged for four months.

General French's march was so rapid and the heat so intense that many of his horses died of exhaustion.

At the crossing of the Modder river the Boers bolted, leaving their tents, guns, oxen, wagons and large quantities of ammunition in the hands of the British.

Moving northward the Boers again attempted to stem the advance, but General French turned their flank and reached his goal with insignificant losses—seven men killed and thirty-five wounded during three days from Wednesday, February 14, to Friday, February 16.

After a night's rest at Kimberley General French's column pursued the Boers to Brontveld, surrounded the kopjes on which they were camped and shelled them till midnight, when the Boers fled, leaving many dead.

General Cronje left a gun, his tents, food and clothes at Magerfontein.

Cronje's Report.
PRETORIA, Monday.—(Afternoon Service).—Portion of official report from Cronje dated Sunday been given out as follows: "Yesterday morning about 6 o'clock while removing the laager near Scholtz Nek we were attacked by the British. Fight lasted until 7:30 in evening. Although on the whole the British were driven back, they each time resumed attack. Loss to British must have been considerable. Thus far Boer loss been eight killed and twelve wounded. This morning the British shelled us with cannon. Chief Commandant Ferrera's force was too small to stop cavalry from entering Kimberley."

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Despatch from Pretoria dated Tuesday announces Commandant Ferrera's was killed Monday, adding that his death was believed to be result of an accident.

Churchill's Review.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—(Afternoon Service).—The World this morning publishes the following despatch from Winston Churchill, dated at General Buller's headquarters, Chieveley Camp, Monday night:

"To understand the scope and meaning of the recent operations here it is necessary to study the map of the environs of Colenso. The shortest road to Ladysmith lies through Ladysmith, Pieters and Nelthorpe."

Advancing by this an army secures railway communication. Moreover the water question presents little difficulty.

When General Buller determined to break off the attack on the Boer positions beyond Potgieter's Drift he fully intended to make a fresh attempt and he preferred to run the risk and put the matter to a decisive test as near Ladysmith and as near railroad communication as possible although this road runs through a difficult country being girted with the almost impenetrable Colenso positions and further obstructed by strong positions in the rear of Colenso.

The position spreads in a wide horse shoe around Chieveley. The western half lies on steep open precipitous bluff and near Groblerskloof and among the low hills kopjes and scrub around Colenso village.

Against this position part of the attack of December 15 was directed.

General Buller has now decided to try the eastern half which lies on the south side of the Tugela river running over Hlangwani hill, along the green hills rising on high ridges of Monte Christo and beyond it Cingolo Kop.

Hussar hill was seized by cavalry and occupied by the army the 14th (Wednesday). On the 15th (Thursday) batteries were established on this position and heavy siege and naval guns all well entrenched.

On the 16th (Friday) a snaphod bombardment was kept up but the Boers were well concealed and only replied with long range guns causing few casualties.

On the 17th (Saturday) General Buller attacked the extreme Boer left on Cingolo Kop with two divisions and cavalry holding their right and center with a formidable fire of siege and field artillery. Action began at 6 o'clock, the infantry covered by the guns advanced through broken scrub by country across Gomba stream upon Cingolo Kop continually receiving fire to eastward to find the true Boer position.

The cavalry brigade under Lord Dundonald made a detour of ten miles to climb the eastern end of Cingolo Kop through the dense jungle in an almost precipitous slope and arrived at the summit at 10 o'clock. After a brief skirmish with the Boer pickets Major Gough's regiment gradually cleared the whole ridge. The Queen'slanders who now arrived on the extreme right of the infantry supported them in holding the hill which they had been on.

The Boers lost several killed and wounded. Ten horses were captured. The Boers retired under heavy fire across the Nek to Monte Christo.

The cavalry then crossing Cingolo Kop reached out to the Tugela river and the South African Light Horse advanced on the plain beyond the ridge level with the infantry.

The Boers had now been driven from Cingolo but still occupied Monte Christo strongly. The Nek between was commanded by the fire of both combatants, the road across it being available to neither.

At right angles to Monte Christo runs a long spur to the Tugela river. The Boer left was now turned back along this and the operations on the 7th closed with cavalry facing in fantry and holding the ridge.

During Saturday and Sunday General Buller began the turning movement on the eastward around the Boer right resting on the high hills, Cingolo Kop and Monte Christo. The operations so far are entirely successful. Both hills were captured without heavy loss. The cavalry on the extreme right under Lord Dundonald menaced the Boer rear. The Boer losses in the bombardment must have been considerable. I personally saw wounded dragged away. At last we have got on their flank and although fierce fighting lies before us it will give us considerable strategic advantage, and the relief of Ladysmith looks a good deal more hopeful.

The devotion of the infantry was again splendid.

retired under heavy fire across the Nek to Monte Christo.

The cavalry then crossing Cingolo Kop reached out to the Tugela river and the South African Light Horse advanced on the plain beyond the ridge level with the infantry.

The Boers had now been driven from Cingolo but still occupied Monte Christo strongly. The Nek between was commanded by the fire of both combatants, the road across it being available to neither.

At right angles to Monte Christo runs a long spur to the Tugela river. The Boer left was now turned back along this and the operations on the 7th closed with cavalry facing in fantry and holding the ridge.

During Saturday and Sunday General Buller began the turning movement on the eastward around the Boer right resting on the high hills, Cingolo Kop and Monte Christo. The operations so far are entirely successful. Both hills were captured without heavy loss. The cavalry on the extreme right under Lord Dundonald menaced the Boer rear. The Boer losses in the bombardment must have been considerable. I personally saw wounded dragged away. At last we have got on their flank and although fierce fighting lies before us it will give us considerable strategic advantage, and the relief of Ladysmith looks a good deal more hopeful.

The devotion of the infantry was again splendid.

From Boer Sources.

PRETORIA, Tuesday, Feb. 20.—Official reports have been received as follows: Commandant Steyn says that Saturday, February 17, and Sunday, February 18, near Foodorsrand he fought the British who tried to encompass General Cronje's laager and drove them off. They fought until late Sunday evening. The Boers had one man killed and one wounded and captured booty and twenty-one captured horses and mules. General De Wet says that on Sunday afternoon he arrived before Paredtsberg and Foodorsrand, in which direction there has been heavy firing since morning. He stormed several kopjes which the British vacated leaving their dead and wounded and forty prisoners in the hands of the Boers who captured the kopjes. The Boer loss was two killed and four wounded. The fight lasted until late in the evening.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The Tageblatt publishes special dispatches from Brussels which say the Transvaal leaguer there announces that all the Boers are evacuating Natal, their positions in the colony being no longer tenable. General Joubert, it is added, has ordered the concentration of all the available forces to oppose Lord Roberts.

The siege of Ladysmith, it further announces, will be raised and it is expected General Buller will enter the town at the end of the week.

Baden-Powell's Strategem

LORENZO MARQUES, Tuesday, Feb. 20.—The official report received from Col. Baden-Powell of the occurrences in Mafeking up to February 6, concludes as follows:

"General Snyman, in reply to a letter complaining of the deliberate shelling of the women's and children's laager, offered no excuse or apology and by transparent falsehood admits that he ordered the shelling. I have to add that I have now established temporary premises for Boer prisoners in the woman's laager and hospital in order to protect them from deliberate shelling."

The Macrum Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The answer of the State Department to the House resolution calling for information regarding certain charges made by the late Consul Macrum was transmitted to the House today by the President. It is signed by Secretary Hay, and, after reciting the resolution, says:

"Answering the first part of the resolution: The Department of State has been in regular communication by mail and telegraph with Charles E. Macrum, late Consul of the United States at Pretoria, South African Republic, since his entrance upon the duties of the office. Communications made to him have been answered and the execution of instructions sent has been reported by him. His dispatches to the Department were forwarded through the Consulate at Lourenzo Marques, have during that time been regularly received. The only instance of complaint in respect to the transit of the mails for Lourenzo Marques and Pretoria was in November last, when a temporary stoppage of the mails occurred at Cape Town, against which Mr. Macrum and the Consul at Lourenzo Marques protested. Arrangements were made for the prompt delivery of the Consular mails to the United States Consul at Cape Town, by whom the mail for Mr. Hollis and Mr. Macrum was forwarded to Lourenzo Marques. The delay lasted but a few days and has not recurred, so far as the Department is advised. After that time the Department's mail for Lourenzo Marques and Pretoria was sent by a neutral route, which it appears was known and open to Mr. Macrum and Mr. Hollis as early as November 6 last. No obstacle, therefore, is known to have existed, since then, to Mr. Macrum's unhampered correspondence with the Department of State. At no time while at his post did Mr. Macrum report to the Department of any violation by opening or otherwise of his official mail by the British censor at Durban or by any person or persons whatsoever, there or elsewhere. Neither has he so reported since he left Pretoria, although having ample opportunity to do so by mail while on the way home or in person when he reached the Department upon his return home."

"Answering the second part of the aforesaid resolution, the undersigned Secretary of State has the honor to say that there is no truth in the charge that a secret alliance exists between the Republic of the United States and the Empire of Great Britain that no form of secret alliance is possible under the Constitution of the United States inasmuch as treaties require the advice and consent of the Senate and finally that no secret alliance can exist on arrangement or understanding as between the United States and another nation."

JOHN HAY

Department of State Feb. 20 1900

War News in Berlin

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The report that General Cronje is surrounded by large German forces occurring on the

stock Exchange today. News has so often reached the Continental capitals of England it is possible these reports are true.

The Windsor report of the relief of Ladysmith created momentary jubilation which was followed by a deluge of inquiries at all the official points in the land and abroad to ascertain the truth. While the uncertainty was at its height, a detachment of yeomanry visited the Mansion House and crowds gathered about a bulletin in Fleet street which a bulletin announcing the relief of Ladysmith had been posted at the Mansion House an hour previous to the arrival of the yeomen. In a few moments all traffic was almost blocked by the crowds and a large body of police gathered at the spot. But when it was learned that no bulletin had been issued, the crowds dispersed.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

News of Coast Files Abbreviated for Quick Reading.

The Colima volcano in Mexico is active.

The chain companies are forming a trust.

General Otis reports 250 insane soldiers.

German influence is growing in Brazil.

Mexico is to establish bonded warehouses.

Guaymas is threatened by Yaqui Indians.

The Russian army has over 1,200 Generals.

The National Populist Committee supports Bryan.

Shafter may be made a Major General of regulars.

James Stinson of Chicago has failed, liabilities \$800,000.

Southern California is having its fourth dry season.

General Otis now classes Filipino guerrillas as bandits.

France has asked the removal of the Archbishop of Paris.

Army Chaplain Macomber has retired on account of age.

Chicago had a great celebration of Washington's birthday.

Harry Vardon, of England, is the world's champion golfer.

A Bellamy colony has been established near Evanston, Ill.

Secretary Root is planning to establish an army war college.

A Congressional inquiry into the Wardner riots has begun.

Several persons were killed and injured in the wreck of a Wisconsin Central train near Curtiss, Wisconsin, February 21.

The Reichstag regards German colonies as unprofitable.

Henry Duff Traill, editor of Literature, is dead in London.

The Municipal League carried the Philadelphia city election.

General Shafter says the Philippines must be garrisoned forever.

Ex-Congressman C. C. Comstock of Grand Rapids, Mich., is dead.

The widow of Salvini, the Italian actor, will return to the stage.

Complaints are made of the poor mail service to the Klondike.

There is strong opposition in the House to the Porto Rico Bill.

Gales on the Spanish coast have cost the lives of twenty-four sailors.

The Kaiser will abandon his canal bill to assist the naval program.

J. J. O'Brien & Co. of San Francisco have failed and gone out of business.

The shipping subsidy bill is not likely to pass at the present session.

M. M. Estee of California aspires to a place on the Philippine Commission.

The Third Avenue Railroad company of New York is in financial difficulties.

Richard Mackintosh, a prominent mining man of Salt Lake City is dead.

Seattle claims the remarkably low death rate of eight per thousand in 1899.

President McKinley is quoted as being in favor of free trade with Porto Rico.

The American reciprocal treaty has been approved by the Jamaican Legislature.

Continental labor is crowding into England because of the industrial prosperity.

American friends have presented Sir Thomas Lipton with a loving cup of gold.

Eight thousand Finlanders have immigrated to Canada during the last six months.

A New York life insurance company has bought \$10,000,000 worth of Russian bonds.

Senator Elkins was painfully hurt by a fall on the sidewalk during a snowstorm.

The output of the Cripple Creek mines will be much greater than that of last year.

At the Minneapolis College of Agriculture fifty girls are studying scientific farming.

Gen Pulido of Venezuela denies that he is planning a revolution against Prest Castro.

Costa Rica has declared martial law, anticipating a revolutionary invasion from Nicaragua.

Rear Admiral Senor of the Chilean Navy is dead. He helped capture the Huascar in 1878.

A rebellion is threatened in the French island of Martinique because of mal-administration.

Florida orange-growers have built houses around their trees to protect them from the frost.

Slow work is being done on the Paris Exposition buildings. Rain and strikes are the cause.

The House of Commons rejected at its second reading the Irish Evicted Tenant's bill—232 to 226.

Two mad elephants gored their keepers to death at a circus at the Crystal Palace, Sweden.

A decision in the Supreme Court of Illinois deprives the Associated Press of its monopolistic features.

The channel squadron instead of going to Gibraltar will remain in British waters until March.

The signal corps of the regular army has been increased and the number of infantry companies reduced.

It is said a league has been formed in Chicago to free Poland and in case of war between England and Russia.

J. B. Stetson the millionaire San Francisco business woman V. L. Senator Doe.

The first Trust agreement shows an available cash of \$294,552-223 and a total revenue of \$221,363,597.

Farmers in near western Northwest State are planting trees along with their peaches and pears and are utilizing the hillsides where nothing else will grow for orchards.

CULLOM BILL

The Senate Takes Up The Measure.

Several Important Amendments, Including One Against Contract Labor Are Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The attention of the Senate this week will be given largely to the relations of the United States to its insular possessions. The bill providing a form of government for the Hawaiian Islands has right of way, and if it should be so fortunate as to be finally acted upon before the close of the week, the Porto Rican bill will be immediately taken up. The probabilities are that the Hawaiian bill will be debated at considerable length and that many amendments will be offered to it, and it may be made the basis of more or less general talk on the question of the policy to be pursued toward the new possessions. Considerable time probably will be necessary to the final disposal of the bill.

All admit the urgency of legislation giving the Hawaiians a government, but there are some points on which there are radical differences of opinion. The most important of these is the question as to whether the commercial intercourse between the United States and the islands shall be under a tariff or under the free trade system allowed under the states of the Union. The bill provides for free trade, but several of the Senators, under the leadership of Senator Platt of Connecticut, are making an effort to secure radical amendment in this respect. Senator Cullom, in charge of the bill, will resist, and he will be supported by some Republicans and nearly all the Democratic members. Practically the same fight will be made on the Porto Rican bill.

The Bill Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The bill providing for a government of Hawaii was taken up today. Cullom of Illinois, in charge of the measure, explained its provisions section by section, elaborating the necessarily condensed language of the bill.

Tillman was disposed to criticize the bill, as indicated by his interruptions of Cullom, because property and educational qualifications for voters and office-holders were required, inasmuch as objections were raised in this country to Southern states demanding similar qualifications of their voters.

Cullom said the matter had been considered most carefully by the Foreign Relations Committee, and as a means of protecting the interests of the islands and their citizens from disorder and confusion the restricted suffrage qualifications had been adopted. No discrimination was shown against any race or class of people in Hawaii. Under the bill all were treated with absolute equality.

Cullom explained as a particular reason for earlier action upon the pending bill that the bubonic plague had created a serious situation in Honolulu. Thirty acres of the city were burned by the authorities in order to prevent the spread of the plague. Eight thousand persons, homeless and nearly naked were in quarantine and were being supported by the other citizens of Honolulu. The Hawaiian people had made a strong appeal for the enactment of legislation that would give them the authority of permanent government, and he hoped the measure might be given speedy but thorough consideration.

At the conclusion of Cullom's statement a sharp discussion arose over the right of Congress to establish in a territory a constitutional form of government. No conclusion was reached before the Senate at 5:15 p. m. held an executive session, and at 5:25 p. m. adjourned.

At Work on the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The bill to provide a government for the territory of Hawaii was laid before the Senate and its consideration resumed. To section 10 of the bill providing for the continuation of existing contracts, Nelson offered an amendment excepting from such protection contracts for labor entered into since August 12, 1898.

Cullom accepted the amendment and it was agreed with an amendment offered by Vest of Missouri providing that no bonds should be issued or indebtedness be incurred without the approval of the President of the United States.

A long discussion resulted over a proposed amendment to extend to Hawaii the prohibition against contract labor importation which exists in the United States. The Senators were asked to frame the law so as to eliminate absolutely contract labor in Hawaii. To this end the section of the bill relating to contracts was amended finally by the addition of the following paragraph, framed by Hoar and perfected by Spooner:

"Provided, that no proceeding shall be maintained for the specific performance of any contract heretofore or hereafter entered into for personal labor or service, and there shall be no criminal proceeding for the breach thereof."

Spencer offered an amendment striking out the section providing that the Supreme Court of the territory should be the judge of the election of members of the Hawaiian Legislature and conferring upon each branch of the Legislature the power to determine the qualifications of its members. After some discussion it was adopted.

The general calendar was taken up and the following bills passed: Granting to the State of Wyoming 50,000 acres of land to aid in continuation enlargement and maintenance of the Wyoming State Soldiers and Sailors' Home; to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842 inclusive known as the Black Hawk war Creek war Cherokee disturbances and the Seminole war."

Without concluding consideration of the bill the Senate after a brief executive session at 5:25 p. m. adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—(After-

noon Service).—After the passage of a few minor bills by the Senate consideration of the Hawaiian bill was resumed.

McKinley's Alleged Views

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The World tomorrow will publish a summary of a long statement made by President McKinley to Henry Loomis Nelson, as to the American policy toward the newly acquired islands. The article is vouched for as an authoritative interpretation of the President's views according to Mr. Nelson, "It is Mr. McKinley's belief, and it will be his purpose to carry the belief into operation, that the Constitution does not apply to any of our new islands, that those people are not fit for self-government beyond that proposed for Hawaii, that our new possessions must not be permitted to injure any of our protected interests and that free trade with Porto Rico is right because our protected interests will not be interfered with thereby."

"The President believes that Congress has plenary powers over Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. He holds that Congress may pass one tariff law for Porto Rico, another for Hawaii, another for the Philippines and that all may be different from that of the United States."

"It does not appear likely to his mind that any question can ever arise as to the civil rights of these places. Mr. McKinley's attitude then, toward the natives is benevolent. He desires to elevate them, to educate them, and he hopes that in the end they will become worthy of being entrusted with local self-government. He does not think any of these worthy now, except the few in Hawaii upon whom it is intended to bestow the suffrage—a few more than possessed the suffrage under the Dole government."

"Mr. McKinley holds that the Constitution only applies to a territory when it is set up by a treaty or by legislation. Upon this point there are authorities in his favor, but he goes beyond the authorities and holds that Congress is not bound by the limitations of the Constitution when it enters upon the task of legislating, i. e., it may refuse to the natives and to the American citizens who may go to our colonies the right of trial by jury, the right of free speech, the right to bear arms, the right of peaceable assembly and petition, freedom from unwarrantable arrest, freedom from search—all those rights which the Constitution guards jealously."

"But the main purpose of the President is to deal with the islands as markets for American products and as the subjects of commercial exploitation generally."

"The President is a thorough believer in the moral and intellectual value of commerce and he proceeds on the theory that when a nation is doing well as a buyer and seller it is presumptively well governed and its people are morally sound."

"He looks forward to benefiting the natives by expanding the blessings of Protestant Christianity and civilization by means of commerce."

RUSSIA AND HERAT.

She Can Occupy the Place When She Pleases

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Daily Chronicle, in a rather alarming editorial today regarding the Russian designs on the Afghan frontier, after reciting what is known of the position of affairs there, says:

"Both parties in Parliament have repeatedly asserted that the very next step—that of Herat, means war. There is no doubt that Russia could take Herat tomorrow if she liked. England would need a month to reach the same objective. The only barrier between Russia and Herat is a moral one."

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CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED

My mother suffered with chronic diarrhoea for several months. She was attended by two physicians who at last pronounced her case hopeless. She procured one 25-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and five doses gave her permanent relief. I take pleasure in recommending it as the best on the market.—Mrs. F. E. Watson, Aiken, Ala. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Person, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The gunboat Princeton has raised the flag over outlying islands of the Philippines not covered by treaty with Spain. There is an unconfirmed report that Japan wanted them.

Hope Ross, the actress, who played with the Frawleys in Honolulu, lately married W. H. Wilder, Jr., a rich New Englander.

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HAWAII NEWS

Hilo's Board of Health At Work.

Col. Little "Busted" in Washington--
Young People's Society--Trans-
port Leelanaw--Other Items.

The following news from the Hilo Tribune was crowded out of the summary published Tuesday.

On February 21st a meeting of the Board of Health was held at the office of Dr. W. L. Moore. Members present: C. C. Kennedy, R. A. Lyman, L. A. Andrews, Geo. Williams, Drs. Grace and Moore.

The chair stated that Dr. Grace had returned from Honolulu with instructions from the Central Board of Health. Dr. Grace read the following letter from the president, Dr. C. B. Wood: "Pending further development of plague in Hilo, it is best not to allow any merchandise to be sent from Hilo to other districts on Hawaii. Merchandise from Honolulu for districts near Hilo, can be landed at Waialae or Waiakua. A census should be taken, at least of all Asiatics, and as far as possible, moving from Hilo to any other place should be prevented. If another case of plague should occur, then Hilo must be instantly and effectively quarantined, and any possible exodus prevented. In order to discover the cause early enough to accomplish this, a daily house-to-house inspection should be instituted. An immediate and determined campaign against rats would be a wise precaution."

Signed, C. B. Wood, President Board of Health.

Dr. Grace also stated that the president had advised that quarantine buildings be built as soon as possible. In connection with this there was considerable discussion as to the best location for a camp of detention, but nothing was determined.

Dr. Moore moved that a committee of three, C. C. Kennedy, Dr. Grace and L. A. Andrews, be appointed to prepare and submit plans for the quarantine buildings to be on Coconut Island, as soon as possible. Carried unanimously.

In the matter of quarantining the town, it was decided best not to do so, unless there should be further outbreaks; so long a time having passed since the suspicious case. Also that a strict watch be kept throughout the town for fevers and cases of sickness, and for the present, a house-to-house visitation was not wise.

It was the sense of the meeting that the quarantine of the town could soon be raised if the present state of things continued.

Mr. Kennedy was asked to confer with Mr. Scott, chairman of the Road Board, to see what better provision could be made in the removing of refuse from the town.

Mr. Kennedy advised that steps be taken to rid the town of the rats, and thought the people should be notified to keep domestic animals from danger of poisoning at such times as should be decided on. Dr. Grace thought the matter was imperative.

Mr. Andrews moved that we set Sunday afternoon for distributing the poison, and that volunteers for assisting in this matter be invited to come to the court house for instructions and poison, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and that notice should be given in all the papers. Carried unanimously.

Dr. Moore moved that they be warned against handling dead rats, and that these be burned where found. Carried.

Dr. Grace moved that after Monday next the reward offered for dead rats be abolished. Carried.

Meeting adjourned subject to call of Chair.

W. E. MOORE, Secretary.

Hilo's Plague Case.

There is no absolutely definite report concerning Mrs. Serrao's case, and never will be. It seems that the microbes, of whatever genus or species they were, plied away, died and became more or less dissolute while they awaited the leisurely process of sending a steamer to Honolulu. Upon their arrival there, their own mother wouldn't have known them, and Dr. Hoffmann and the other experts were in a still worse fix.

Dr. Grace, who returned to Hilo by the Kalulani, when asked respecting the matter, gave practically this report. He said too long a time had elapsed after the removal of the matter containing the microbes from the body, and that no absolute report could be given. He added, however, that under the microscope bacilli were discovered which even in their passage state very closely resembled the plague microbes, and on the whole the signs of plague were much stronger than in several cases he had seen in Honolulu, which were classed as plague there.

So it would seem on the whole as if the authorities had not made very much of a mistake when they burned the Serrao buildings. By the way, the statements of medical men to the effect that plague is comparatively seldom transmitted by personal contact would seem to be borne out by the fact that none of the Serrao family, nor of those who attended Mrs. Serrao, have been infected. It's rats!—that's what it is. Rats are no good, anyhow.

Sanitary Work in Hilo.

The Board of Health is inaugurating a thorough system of sanitation for the town that will be likely to result in the general elevation of the standard of health in the community for some time to come. Several property owners have received peremptory directions to make sanitary improvements in their premises, and no favoritism in this respect may be expected.

In view of the fact that no suspected cases of plague have occurred since the first one, the local Board hardly feel it advisable to make the house-to-house inspection practiced in Honolulu and recommended by Dr. Wood. It would merely result in keeping the

people generally stirred up and in producing a crop of suspects, who after all have nothing the matter with them, except perhaps a sore throat or a touch of fever.

Hilo's New Water Pipe.

There is quite a lot of water pipe lying around down in Jack Wilson's pasture. It is water pipe theoretically destined to supply Hilo with liquid refreshment and baths. The appropriation for its purchase was passed by the Legislature two years ago; estimates of the amount required were sent down to the Interior Department one year ago last December. These estimates became pigeon-holed in Rowell's whiskers and naturally were "never heard of again." The next April Mr. Vannatta was in Honolulu and enquired about the pipe; he then heard of the loss of the estimates. He went through the Rowell meadow with a bull-rake and followed this up with a curry-comb, but failed to find his original estimates. He came back to Hilo and made some more estimates and forwarded to the pigeon-holing department. These managed to survive and in the course of six months the pipe was ordered just as it touched the top market price, about 30 per cent above what it could have been purchased for when originally ordered from Hilo. Hence it took all the appropriation to buy the pipe and there is nothing left to lay it with. Accordingly it will not be laid, but it will continue to lie where it has been landed, for anywhere from two to ten years, according to circumstances. Such is the financing of Rowell. Is it any wonder that the people of Hilo are driven to strong drink and become mobs, when they can't get water?

Athletic Exhibition.

Jackson Hearde, the energetic comedian, is to give the Hilo people one more show, next week, before his departure for Honolulu. It seems there is a young man on the Conemaugh who thinks he is something with the gloves and a match has been arranged between him and Johnnie Simpson. The affair will take place at Long wharf next Tuesday evening; ten rounds. There will be some preliminary bouts between local amateurs, for which see advertisement and posters. The admission will be \$2 straight; no reserved seats. C. M. Smith of the U. S. Army, who is prepared to run up against the local man, has something of a record. He has to his credit a six-round contest with Tom Johnston of Indiana and a five-round bout with Jack Ryffe of Ohio; also a draw in a bout with "St. Joe Kid" in New York.

Young People's Society.

The Y. P. S. C. E. gave a social in the church parlors on Tuesday evening last, which was well attended and a very pleasant affair. Various devices were adopted for producing a circulation of the victims, who naturally on such occasions persist in lining up on the four sides of the room and posing as statues of Ramezes, signs of life being carefully suppressed.

A general interchange of autographs was effected by means of cards furnished for that purpose, upon which everyone got everyone else to write his name. This took about an hour, and was followed by a guessing contest upon various freaky nooking articles, each one of which was supposed to symbolize some work of art. For example a match floating in a cup of water was "the swimming match," or three copper pennies were "common sense" (which by the way is hardly a work of art). "Lot's wife" was represented by a bag of salt, etc. Some people guessed some of them. Most people didn't. There is very little of the imaginative in the Hilo make up. "A primrose on the river's brim," etc. The usual indigestion provoking refreshments followed vocal and instrumental music by local artists, and the affair broke up at a perfectly proper and Christian hour. On the whole the Y. P. S. C. E. are more successful at this sort of thing than their elders.

U. S. Transport Arrives.

The steamer Leelanaw, Captain A. J. Storrs, master, United States Transport for Manila, arrived in port on Friday morning, ten days from San Francisco, with 237 horses and mules on board. She reports a good voyage, with the small loss of two horses. Lieutenant G. H. Estes, 20th Infantry, is in command, and Dr. Allan J. Black is surgeon. The Tribune is indebted to the officers and Chief Engineer Evers for files of late papers.

Thanks From Honolulu.

The following note from the secretary of the Hawaiian Relief Society has been received at this office:

Mr. W. H. Smith. Dear Sir: Will you please to thank the people of Hilo, Kohala and Kawaihae for their generous donations to the Hawaiian Relief Society.

Yours truly,

MARY E. BECKLEY, Secretary H. R. Society.

Gone Busted.

Peter McRae is in receipt of a letter from Col. G. F. Little in Washington. The Colonel says he must have more money to lubricate the wheels of justice in order to secure those squatters' rights for the denizens of Oia. Four hundred dollars more has been forwarded. If that doesn't do the business the dam gates will be closed and the squatters will take their chances with the rest of the people on legislation.

News in Brief.

Eight destitute Filipinos from the Omaha Exposition are being transported home on the Leelanaw.

Olaa plantation displayed its patriotism by making Washington's birthday a holiday for all its employees.

J. R. Wilson is the possessor of a twelve story flagpole, which is to float the American flag on the grounds of his new Reed's Island residence.

The game of football played on Wednesday morning between the eleven of the Union and the Foreign schools resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 27 to 0.

Oahu plantation will turn out a crop of from twelve to fourteen tons to the acre this year, according to a statement made in a private letter received by a gentleman in Hilo from Honolulu.

A large column of smoke was seen on Sunday last arising from Mauna Loa.

at a point between the head of the '81 flow and the cone of the '99 outbreak. This had disappeared however on Tuesday.

According to a letter received by a member of the Hilo Board of Health, the Council of State very highly recommends the prompt action taken by this board in dealing with the outbreak of plague here.

P. Peek, who went down to Honolulu on the Kalulani, is tied up there for the quarantine period. He went ashore when it seemed the plague was past, but it broke out again before he returned to his steamer.

R. C. Abercrombie, who has been kept in Honolulu during the whole time of the plague by quarantine, is acting as one of the sanitary inspectors in the "house to house" system inaugurated by the Board of Health in that city.

The ladies of Hilo have been devoting their time this week to the manufacture of garments new for the Serrao family, who would otherwise emerge from their Cocoon Island quarantine in the primitive state of the Garden of Eden.

A rattling good minstrel show is advertised for tonight under the management of Jackson Hearde, who has gotten together considerable local talent and some specialists off the transport now here. Hearde himself is a whole show when he gets started and the affair promises to be a first rate one.

The Father of Hilo Country passed a very quiet birthday on this occasion was lacking. On the whole we are not nearly so sure rabid Americans as we were before annexation. Herein we resemble our brethren in Honolulu. Though in this as in most other things we follow a long way off.

On Thursday of this week, Mrs. Lillian T. Balding, of Wainaku, gave a most delightful afternoon tea in honor of Miss Willis. Pink was the color scheme in the decorations and was most daintily and gracefully carried out.

Mrs. Balding was assisted by Mrs. Severance, Mrs. Scott, Miss Severance, Miss Richardson and Miss Sumner. The Serrao residence was reduced to ashes on Saturday, together with all its contents, except the family, who were considerably removed to Coconut Island, where they will pass a fifteen days' quarantine. The inventory made of the total property destroyed amounts to not far from \$3,000. The figure set on this matter by Mr. Serrao differs but slightly from that of the Government.

It would seem that Hilo might be now safely declared a clean port. Twenty-one days have elapsed since the appearance of our first and only case of plague, if it was plague, and all sources of infectious danger connected with that have been destroyed. There is not the smallest probability that another case will occur, connected in any way with the first one, and we have no occasion to suspect any other plague centers.

Sunday evening the fire alarm was sounded at just about the time the Hilo worshipper was sinking into his favorite pew for rest and recreation. The charms of a fire proved more seductive to some than the beauties of holiness, but when they arrived at the supposed scene of the fire, Quin's store on Bridge street, they found it was a false alarm and returned to the house of worship to find the best boxes taken. In spite of 6 per cent insurance a fire is a hard thing to start in Hilo.

AGE NO BAR.

It Does Not Enter Into the Question.

You may have it and not know it. You may be young; you may be old. Symptoms the same in both. A babe with weak kidneys has backache. A man of 60 or 80 with weak kidneys has backache. That's the way it talks with all ages. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure the babe and the man. That's the way they do in all ages. No wonder, though, they're made for it. They couldn't cure a simple case of colic. But they cure bad cases of kidney trouble.

If your back aches, try them.

Writing under date January 10th, 1899, Jurgen Walter of this city tells us as follows: "My age is 79—well past the ordinary span of life, and I am the parent of eight children. Being so far advanced in years, I regard the relief obtained from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills as very remarkable. I suffered from a lame back for years, but after taking some of the pills (procured at Hollister's drug store) was greatly benefited, and I am satisfied the pills did me much good."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily; when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disordered eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

HOW TO SAVE DOCTOR BILLS.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. McKee, General Merchant and Farmer, Middle Bedford county, Pa. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

A society has been organized in Germany to fight the American oil monopoly in the interests of Russian oil.

Cuticura

REMEDIES

THE SET

\$1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

SAVE YOUR HAIR Warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients, and greatest of skin cures, will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated and itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce luxuriant, lustrous hair, with clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

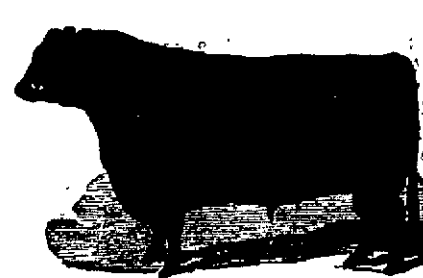
Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; OINTMENT, 50c.; RESOLVENT, 50c. per bottle. D. & C. CO., Prop., Boston, U. S. A. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, Ltd., 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

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1900 Ramblers Are Here!

Out of sight, too; regular beauties. We received but twenty by this "Australia"—all the San Francisco house could spare on account of the great demand there. Call and see what a 1900 RAMBLER looks like, and you will want one, but come soon, as several are sold to arrive, and we had no stock when these got here. Twenty will not last long.

Repair Work.

This is our strong point, as we have the best repair man in the Islands, and are thus able to guarantee our work. We undertake any kind of bike repairs, no matter how badly a wheel is smashed up we can make it as good as new. We know we are not located well at present and our customers and selves are put to a good deal of inconvenience, but a good start has been made on our new quarters, and after a few months we will show you bicycle and sporting goods quarters that will be a credit to any city in the United States. In the meanwhile we will have to hoonawanaui.

If the next Australia brings us what we have ordered in the wheel line we will have something interesting to tell you when she comes. When you want to rent a wheel come to us.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport,
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,350,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,350,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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